THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
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# THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

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## Poetry.

For the "Iredell Express."

### One Link Gone.

Well, spurn my proffered friendships if you will;
Return the trifling gift I sent to you
Still sealed, unread, as though you never knew
The one from whom it came—oh! subtle skill,
A *woman's* skill—dissembling and untrue.

Aye say you do not wish to know me more;
The bareface truth were better than a lie,
To tell a tale you care not to deny;
I only wish you'd said as much *before*,
For then my eyes might not have been so dry.

And do not think my heart is rent and torn;
Once it was *tender* to a woman's *smile*—
But now 'tis *hardened* to a woman's *wiles*;—
A heavier blow it might unharmed have borne,
For now the thought of friendship is reviled.

No, no! I scarcely feel one poor regret;
And yet methinks I'd like the world to know
How you and I were friends long time ago,
When we were young together—you forget
I ween, that it was *really* ever so.

Ah, those old school-days—deep down in my heart
I've reared a tablet to their memory,
All thick with names whose love will never die;
And, too oft, hot tears from my eyes will start
For some who yonder 'neath the willows lie.

To-day one name engrav'd then yesterday eve,
Is blotted from my sacred tablet there;
'Tis *your's*! 'twere better far to tear
One tendril from my heart, than sit and grieve
That woman can be *false* as well as *fair*.

So, girl, good-bye: the word falls from my tongue,
As though it were a common word to speak;
And yet "good-bye" has faded many a cheek
As fair as thine, and warmer hearts has wrung:
'Tis well that you and I are not so weak.

I need not ask a blessing on your head,
'Twould only make new scorn flash from you eye;
A lightning that I do not care to try;
So like a statue, cold, and dumb, and dead,
Calm and unmoved, I say, once more good-bye.

An I it shall be forever! We may meet
'Mid those old scenes where we have met before,
But naught can now o'er memory's bolted door,—
No look of recognition shall we greet,
We have been friends but we are so *no more*!

New York, Aug. 7, 1860. P. C. CARLTON.

## Correspondence.

For the "Iredell Express."

### A Journey to the "Pinnacle."

The "Pinnacle" on the Blue Ridge, in McDowell, N. C., is considered by far the highest point on that celebrated chain of mountains. Indeed, many persons think it is scarcely subordidate to "The Black" in height, while the view presented from the summit of the former, if not more sublime, is fully equal to that presented from the latter. On the 17th of July, five of the Siloam students, among whom was the writer, took it into their heads that a night's lodging on the "Pinnacle" would be a very romantic thing; and, accordingly, at 9 o'clock on that morning, they set out on foot, "a mad and equipped according to law," determined at all hazards to spend a night on the Blue Ridge—about ten miles distant.

For six miles our path lay along the banks of a small creek, on either side of which loomed gigantic cliffs; while overhead the dense foliage met, forming a natural Arcade, through whose green vault scarce a ray of the sun penetrated, making our walk through this solitary gloom exceedingly pleasant.—But it was not always so:—On leaving the stream that had been so faithful we began the ascent of a rugged mountain, so steep, that it was necessary for us to rest frequently. For more than an hour we labored hard getting up this place, step by step, when at last we gained the apex, which, luckily, proved to be a ridge ascending gradually to the summit of the "Pinnacle," which was yet more than two miles distant, and seemed towering among the clouds. We pushed on as speedily as our tired limbs would admit, scarcely looking back, so eager were we to reach the summit. But it was evident that we could not hold out much longer regardless of the demands of nature. We were getting thirsty—already we had heard the cry for water from more than one of our party, and now we were all clamorous for it. Water! water! Millions for water! But in vain.—nothing save barren rocks and a dwarfish growth of Spruce and Fir could we find.—When on the verge of dispair we chanced to observe a few water lillies about some large rocks on our right, and some distance below us. Like a parcel of insane fellows we rushed for the spot, tumbling over everything that obstructed our way, and to our infinite delight found water in abundance, and purer than any crystal. After slaking our thirst and eating lunch, we began the ascent of the Pinnacle proper, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., our whole party clambered upon the capping stone. The victory was ours—the wish of our souls was gratified—our highest expectations were more than realized; and with a feeling akin to disdain did we gaze on the world beneath. And such a scene! Such a magnificent, sublime scene! I feel my inability to tell of half the awful grandeur. Around us, as far as vision extended, naught could be seen but mountains huge, piled on mountains with whose grey peaks the very clouds were familiar. We were entranced—wrapt with wonder—awe-stricken! It seemed as though we were in the presence of the Almighty! for none but the hand of Almighty could rear such huge monuments; and they will perpetuate his glory while time lasts.

A few miles North-East of us "The Black" and "Mitchell's Peak" arose still higher, completely shutting out our view in that direction. Far to the West, and South, we could faintly discern the dim outlines of the Alleghanies; East of us stretched, far and wide, one extended plain, whose surface seemed as smooth as the broad prairies of the West. In every direction we could see something that would charm the fancy, something calculated to cause expressions of admiration to spring spontaneous from the heart, for all had been heaped together by the hand of God. But soon our attention was called away from admiring the sublimities of Nature. A deep rumbling "like a rising knell," and a cloud dark as midnight hovering over "The Black," spoke to us a terrible language! It was plain that a storm was inevitable; and equally plain that it would be wise in us to seek a shelter as soon as possible. One of our company said he knew of a "Rock House" not far from the "Pinnacle," and that he thought he could find it on the South. Immediately we began our descent, but ere we were half way down the "Pinnacle" proper, that ominous cloud, borne on the wind stood over us, and in an instant more a flood was turned loose upon us. We had no earthly chance for shelter, but had to take it as it came, in drops large as bullets, and every one that hit us went to the skin. Regardless of the tempest, we continued our search for the "Rock House," and found it, at last, when near three miles from the "Pinnacle. Thankful for a shelter of any kind, at such a time, when the elements are at war, we entered the Cave, thoroughly bedrenched and very nearly exhausted. Just at this time the sun beamed forth in splendor from beneath the murky clouds; illuminating every hill-top and mountain peak with a firy red light, that seemed to us almost a liquid. This was the grandest sight of all, but short of duration. In a few minutes, the king of day was lost among the wilderness of mountains far to the West; and the shades of night, assisted by the dark clouds, soon began to gather thick over us. It was then that the romance of our adventure assumed some other name.

There we were: in a cavern on the summit of the Blue Ridge, with not a dry thread upon us; our matches worthless, and a chill October wind howling around us. Is it wonderful, kind reader, we should feel slightly spotted? But fire we must have, or we shall surely freeze; unless we put into practice Davy Crocket's mode of keeping warm, under such circumstances. But then, there are no trees here, with a body forty feet without a limb—it is all shrubbery. We must not freeze here; if we do, the people of the Old North State will hardly do us the honor to hunt our bodies and bury them, Mitchell-like, on the top of the "Pinnacle." We are poor fellows, and as a matter of course, must *"root little pig or die."* This bit of speech, from one of our party, brought us to our senses, and we set about trying to obtain fire in good earnest. While some were rubbing two pieces of hard wood together, Indian fashion, others were trying to strike fire in some powder, which, fortunately, did not get wet. All was useless, and we were about to give it up, when suddenly there was a flash, leaving a spark or two on some dry leaves, from which, with great care, we soon kindled a most glorious fire. Never were a set of fellows more rejoiced; and gathering around our cheerful fire, far above the habitations of men, we congratulated each other on our good fortune.

The atmosphere was thin and bracing—not a sound from the slumbering world reached us, to disturb the profound stillness of that memorable night with us; and as the clouds vanished from the sky, "The moon's pale light shone soft o'er hill and dale," presenting a scene of languishing loveliness altogether too transporting for the pen of a prose writer to touch. Towards day, we snatched a little troubled sleep as we reclined on the stones in that gloomy cavern, but, ere the morning star we were up to feast our eyes afresh upon the beauties of nature. Soon after sunrise we returned to the capping stone before mentioned, but dense rising fogs, and clouds rolling beneath us, materially obstructed our vision. Considering our aim accomplished, we thought it best to hasten down before the clouds should gather so dark around us as to render traveling dangerous. Acting upon this idea, with all possible speed we pursued our journey downward, and by two o'clock on Saturday arrived safely at home. NAT.

August 1st, 1860.

For the "Iredell Express."

*Messrs. Editors:* If I do not tresspass too much upon your space and patience, I will indite a few items from the "far west." In none of the papers taken at this office, do I see any account of the condition of the crops in eastern Texas. This appears to be an unpropitious year to Texas. Last winter we experienced the severest cold and the hardest freezes ever known here, which destroyed the prospects of many by their stock dying, and which also destroyed nearly all the wheat. Now, in addition to this, we have an unprecedented drouth, which threatens a famine in eastern Texas. Never did our crops look finer, and the prospect of abundance better than they did early in the spring: but alas! they have all gone, and only the parched stems tell where once waved the "green ocean corn." We had no rain from the fourth of March until the thirteenth of this (July) month, and some of our neighbors have not yet been blessed with a shower. The roads in Texas, during winter, are made of mud, and in summer, beds of ashes. Warmer weather has seldom been felt in this State, than has been experienced this season. On Saturday, the 17th inst., the thermometer indicated one hundred and twelve degrees in the coolest position in the houses, while it ranged between that and one hundred for nearly two weeks. There was a constant breeze blowing from the south-west during the entire time of this heat, but instead of cooling, it seemed to scorch like the fatal simoons of Africa. Corn is now selling at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, and flour at twenty dollars per barrel. If navigation open soon we will be supplied from New Orleans, which is the only chance for the destitute. A fatal occurrance took place here two days since. A farmer, who had reserved a quantity of last year's corn, refused to sell at any price to a neighbor, who being pressed for the necessaries of subsistance, resolved to go openly, with one or two others, and take the corn, when the proprietor shot two dead in his lot. With a season we will yet make a fair crop of cotton. Amidst all our calamities, politics are running high, and much interest is taken in the prospects of the different aspirants. I notice some of the papers still speak of Sam. Houston as a candidate, but I hear but little said of it. Our Senator, Wigfall, passed through our town to-day on his way home, where he will take the field for Breckinridge and Lane. It is time the people of this State were fully aroused to a sense of the danger of the increasing power of the Abolitionists. It is believed, from the fatal evidences we have, that there are more of that class in Texas than in any other Southern State. Two weeks since there seemed to be, and no doubt was, a concerted plan to burn all the towns in the middle and northern parts of the State. No less than eight or ten were set on fire at the same time of the day, and five or six nearly entirely consumed. The flourishing town of Dallas seemed to suffer most; all the stores—some seven or eight in number—two hotels, and the post office were entirely consumed. The people, during the summer, have been dealing very plainly with suspicious characters, and this is their revenge. It is quite evident that north and north-west Texas is thickly sprinkled with Abolitionists, for it is there that emigrants from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri settle. Their intention is to have the State divided, and on the Douglas principle, come in as a free State, but that time will never arrive. I am sorry to give this picture of the most promising State in the Union, but would suggest that we may never again have such inconveniences from cold and drouth. Lands will no doubt be some cheaper next fall and winter, and it will be a favorable time to perchase. This is destined to be the wealthiest and most prolific of all the States. Our rail roads are gradually extending from the gulf and navigable rivers, and when they once checker the State, she will feed millions, and greatly influence the price of breadstuffs.

As regards politics, we think it will be closely contested at the presidential election between Bell and Breckinridge, I do not believe Douglas will get a ticket in this State.

MAC.

"Jim I believe tha' Sam's got no truth in him.

'You don't know, nigga; dare's more truth in dat nigga than all the rest in the plantation."

'How do you make dat?

'Why he never lets any out.'

## Miscellaneous.

### Blue Eyes Behind a Veil.

BY LUCY A. RANDALL.

Mr. Edge was late at breakfast—that was not an unusual occurrence—and he was a little disposed to be cross—which was nothing new—so he retired behind his newspaper, and devoured his eggs and toast without vouch-safing reply, save unsociable monosyllabies to the gentle remarks of the fresh-looking little lady opposite, to-wit: Mrs. Edge. But she was gathering together her forces for the grand final onslaught, and when at length Mr. Edge had got down to the last paragraph and laid aside the reading sheet, it came.

'Dear, didn't you say you were going to leave me a hundred dollars for my furs to-day?'

'What furs?' (Rather shortly it was spoken.)

'Those new sables, dear; my old affairs are getting shockingly shabby, and I really think"—

'Oh, pshaw! what's the use of being so extravagant? I haven't any money now to lay out in useless follies. The old ones are good enough for any sensible woman to wear.'

Mrs. Edge—good, meek little soul that she was—relapsed into obedient silence; she only sighed a soft, inward sigh, and presently began on a new tack.

'Henry, will you go with me to my aunt's to-night?'

'Can't you go alone?'

'Alone! How would it look?' Mrs. Edge's temper—for she had one, though it didn't very often parade itself—was now fairly roused. 'You are so neglectful of those little attentions you used to pay me—you never walk with me, nor pick up my handkerchief, nor notice my dress, as you once did.'

'Well, a fellow can't be forever waiting upon the women, can he?' growled Mr. Edge.

'You could be polite enough to Miss Walters, last night, when you never thought to ask me if I wanted anything, though you knew perfectly well that I had a headache. I don't believe you care as much for me as you used to do!'

And Mrs. Edge looked extremely pretty, with tears in her blue eyes and a quiver on the round, rosy lips.

'Pshaw,' said the husband, peevishly. 'Now don't be silly, Maria.'

'And in the stage, yesterday, you never asked me if I was warm enough, or put my shawl around me, while Mr. Brown was so affectionate to his wife. It was mortifying enough, Henry—it was indeed.'

'I didn't know women *were* such fools,' said Mr. Edge, sternly, as he drew on his overcoat to escape the tempest which he saw rapidly impending. 'Am I the sort of a man to make a ninny of myself, doing the polite to any female creature? Did you ever know me to be conscious whether a woman had a shawl on or a swallow-tailed coat?'

Maria eclipsed the blue eyes behind a little pocket handkerchief, and Henry, the savage, banged the door loud enough to give Betty in the kitchen a nervous start.

'Raining again! I do believe we are going to have a second edition of the Deluge,' said Mr. Edge to himself that evening, as he ensconced his six feet of iniquity in the southwest corner of a car at the City Hall. "Go ahead, conductor, can't you? What are you waiting for? Don't you see we're full, and its dark already?'

'In one minute, sir,' said the conductor, as he helped a little woman with a basket on board. 'Now, sir, move up a bit, if you please.'

Mr. Edge was exceedingly comfortable, didn't want to move up, but the light of the lamp, just ignited, falling full on the pearly forehead and shining golden hair of the new comer, he altered his mind and did move up.

'What lovely eyes!' quoth he mentally, as he bestowed a single acknowledging smile.

'Real violet blue! The very color I admire most. Bless me! what business has an old married man like me thinking about eyes? What would Maria say, the jealous little minx? There, she's drawn a confounded veil over her face, and the light is as dim as a tallow dip! But those were pretty eyes!'

The fair possessor of the blue eyes shivered slightly and drew her mantilla closer around her shoulders.

'Are you cold, Miss? Pray honor me by wearing my shawl. I don't need it at all myself.'

'No trouble—not a bit;' said he, with alacrity arranging it on the taper shoulder; and, then, as the young lady handed her fare to the conductor, he said to himself, 'what a slender, lovely little hand! If there's anything I admire in a woman it's a pretty hand! Wonder what kind of a mouth she's got? It must be delightful if it corresponds with her hair and eyes. Plague take that veil!'

But 'plague,' whoever that mystical power may be, did not take possession of that provoking veil, so Mr. Edge's curiosity about the mouth of the blue eyed damsel remained ungratified.

'Have you room enough, Miss? I fear you are crowded. Pray sit a little closer to me.'

'Thank you, sir,' was the soft reply, coming from behind the veil, as Mr. Edge rapturously reflected—'like an angel from the gloom of a dark cloud.' And his heart gave a loud thump as the pretty shoulder touched his own shaggy overcoat in a nestling sort of way.

'Decidedly this is getting rather romantic,' thought he, and then, with an audible whisper, 'What would Maria say?'

The rest of that long, dark, rainy ride was delicious, with that shoulder pressed against his own. How gallantly he jumped up to pull the strap for her—by some favoring freak of fortune it happened to be the very street where he intended to stop. And under all circumstances, we can hardly blame him, when the car stopped so suddenly that she caught instinctively at his hand for support, for the squeeze he gave the plump, snowy palm! Any man in his senses would have done the same—it was such an inviting little lilly.

Out into the rain and darkness our two pilgrims sallied, scarcely more than able to steer their course by the glimmering reflection of the street lamps on the streaming pavements.

'Allow me to carry your basket, Miss, as long as our paths lie in the same direction,' said Edge, courteously relieving her of her burthen as he spoke. 'And—and—maybe you'd find less difficulty in walking if you'd just take my arm!'

Well, wasn't it delightful? Mr. Edge forgot the wet streets and the pitchy darkness—he thought he was walking on roses. Only, as he approached his own door, he began to feel a little nervous, and wish that the lovely incognita wouldn't hold on quite so tight. Suppose that Maria should be at the window on the look out for him, as she often was, how would *she* interpret matters? He couldn't make her believe that he only wanted to be polite to a fair traveler. Besides, his sweeping declarations of the morning—she would be sure to recall them.

As he stopped at the right number and turned round to bid the blue eyed a regretful adieu, he was astounded to see her run lightly up the steps to enter likewise. Gracious Apollo! he burst into a chilly perspiration at the idea of Maria's horror.

'I think you've made a mistake, Miss,' stammered he, 'this can't be your house?'

But it was too late—she was already in the brilliantly lighted hall, and turning round threw off her dripping habiliments and made him a low courtesy.

'Very much obliged to you for your politeness, sir.'

'Why it's *my wife*,' gasped Edge.

'And happy to see that you haven't forgotten all your gallantry towards the ladies,' pursued this merciless little puss, her blue eyes (they *were* pretty) all in a dance with suppressed roguery.

Edge looked from ceiling to floor in vain search for a loop hole of retreat; but the search was unavailing.

'Well,' said he, in the most sheepish of all tones, 'it's the first time I ever *was* polite to a woman in the cars, and hang me if it shan't be the last.'

'You see, dear,' said the ecstatic little lady, 'I was somewhat belated—didn't expect to be delayed so long, and hadn't any idea that I should meet with so much attention in the cars, and from my own husband, too! Goodness gracious, how aunt Priscilla will enjoy the joke!'

'If you tell that old harpy,' said Edge, in accents of desperation, 'I never shall hear the last of it.'

'Very probably,' said Maria, most provokingly.

'Now look here, darling,' said Mr. Edge coaxingly, 'you won't say anything will you? A fellow don't want to be laughed at by all the world. I say, Maria, you shall have the prettiest furs in New York if you'll only keep quiet—you shall, on my honor.'

The terms were satisfactory, and Maria capitulated—who wouldn't?—And that is the way she got those splendid furs that filled the hearts of all her female friends with envy; and perhaps it was what made Mr. Edge such a scrupulous, courteous husband ever after.

### The Bible.

Out of the Bible have come all pure moralities. From it have sprung all sweet charities. It has been the motive power of regeneration and reformation to millions of men. It has comforted the humble, consoled the mourning, sustained the suffering, and given trust and confidence to the dying. The wise old man has fallen asleep with it folded to his breast. The simple cottager has used it for his dying pillow; and even the innocent child has breathed his last happy sigh with his finger between its promise freighted leaves.

### Bell and Everett in Pennsylvania.

Forty counties of Pennsylvania have been already organized for Bell and Everett, including some that had no Fillmore organization in 1856, and the work goes bravely on. A great ratification meeting has been called at Lancaster.

### Two Hours' Siege.

*A SKETCH OF THE REVOLUTION.*

BY GEORGE MARTIAL.

'It was past the midnight of the 13th of August" (commenced my grandmother,) 'But though the river was in front of us, and the forest stretched for miles behind us, and away to the right and left, I could not catch even the sight of a leaf, or the ripple of the water, so sultry and heavy brooded the darkness around us.

'I had not been in the best of spirits that day; for it was the time when we dreaded, every hour, to hear of the bombardment of New York; and though in the house of Thomas Oakley, first cousin to my father, I had nothing to fear, there had hung over me such a terror and dread that day that I could not help fearing lest some evil had happened to my parents, who were still in the city.

'As usual with the sleepless, all sorts of fancies teased my brain. My room, like all the others, was large, and furnished in the style that now seems so quaint to your young eyes.

'The chimney-piece was tilled with porcelain, curiously wrought into illustrations of Scripture. The bed and furniture, that had all been brought from England, was tall, dark, stiff, and carved; while the walls were hung with sombre family portraits. And as I lay and wished for day, the tiled figures seemed to move and glower at me in the uncertain light that came through the loophole of a window; while I thought the eyes of the portraits were, one and all, fixed on me with a solemn and warning stare; and so it happened, that I had heard the old clock strike one, two and three, and was just falling off into a doze, when there came a light step along the hall; and Cousin Grace called, in a strange, scared voice outside the door: 'Helen, Helen!'

'I was up in a moment, and out to where she stood, looking like a spirit, with her ashy face, and fair hair falling all about her; and I remember the thrill of astonishment with which, spite of my fright, I saw that she was already dressed, and held in her hand a powder-flask.

'Put on your clothes as quick as you can, Nellie,' she said, in a voice that trembled a little, though she was doing her best to be calm. 'Brant's men are coming and father wants us all down stairs.'

'Brant's men! It is difficult to make you understand the horror with which that name was pronounced and heard; or to express the terror with which, as I hurried on my clothes, I thought of Grace and myself in the power of these merciless savages. No wonder that she trembled in every limb, or that Thomas Oakley and his five stalwart sons, men not easily daunted, looked pale, as they moved about in the dim morning light.

'I don't know as I have spoken to you before of Thomas Oakley, a man over six feet in height, and of a noble presence, with a grand face that looked as if it might have been chiseled out of marble, and hair as white as snow, though he was scarcely past his prime. We have no such men now-a-days. I have his portrait in my little cabinet yonder; and you may see there that he looks as he was, a kindly and noble gentleman.

'As for his sons, they were like him—tall, strong-limbed, fearless, and devoutly attached to their stately mother, who was preparing breakfast while they fastened the iron shutters of the lower windows, and barred the heavy doors.

'It's a shame to route you out so early, Nellie,' said Mr. Oakley, as he noticed my pale, frightened face; 'but if we don't eat our breakfast now, those rascals may not give us a chance to get it at all; and, to my mind, after a good cause, there's nothing like a good breakfast before going to a fight.'

'I wish Mark was here,' said Grace, timidly.

'No doubt, pussy; but I've sent for him. You Yost, the half-witted lad that brought the news, has gone on after him and the volunteers, who were to start for the camp to day; and if we can but keep the rascals at bay till they come, we may give them a good peppering as they deserve.'

'Ay, if! but, oh, that dreadful uncertainty. The house was of stone, and so strongly built, that it was doubtful if they could either raise or fire it. But who knew what else might happen? How many of that fair family would gather around the board to-morrow morning?—Ah! children, it was a dreadful day; but I think the hour before the attack was the worst of all.

'It was not to be expected that we could eat much breakfast; but hurried as the meal was, it was hardly over when one of the boys whom Mr. Oakley had posted at the look out called out that they were coming, and stealing along the woods at the right, as if they hoped to surprise us.

'At once the men hurried with their rifles to the windows of the second story; while Mrs. Oakley, pale, but still outwardly calm, motioned to us to follow, and hand out the powder.

'Then came a dead silence.

'Look out, Simeon,' said the father, in a low voice, 'and tell us what the knaves are about.'

'Posting themselves around the house, but under cover. They think to catch us napping. There's a man coming this way, now—he—why, father, it's Walter Van Cuyler.'

'We all started. The meaning of this sudden attack was clear enough now.

'Van Cuyler had been a professed patriot and a warm admirer of Grace; and on his rejection by her, had gone away, vowing vengeance on the whole family.

'The traitor,' muttered Mr. Oakley. 'It is he, then, that has brought down this swarm of hornets. What is he doing now Simeon!

'He has been trying the windows to see if they are fastened. Now he is at the door.'

'The words were drowned in a series of thundering knocks.

'Mr. Oakley went to Simeon's window.

'Who knocks below there?'

'Walter Van Cuyler.'

'What do you want?'

'Food, rest and shelter, Brant's men are close on my track. Let me in quickly.'

'The sharp crack of a rifle, and the words 'liar and hypocrite' were his answer. A fierce yell arose from behind the hay-stacks and out-buildings, as twenty dark forms rushed forward, brandishing their weapons and firing at random, while as many more hovered on the outskirts of the wood.

'Within the house was perfect silence, broken only by the low 'now boys,' of Mr. Oakley, and the roar of the six best rifles in the county.

'Six down! A man for each bullet. Good!' said the exulting voice of Mr. Oakley. 'The powder, girls,' and we'll give 'em another.'

'A shower of bullets that rattled like hailstones about the windows, cut short his words. Mr. Oakley picked up some that fell harmelessly to the floor, and laughed.

'The serpents are kinder than I thought. They are going to keep us in balls as well as exercise. So much the better, for we have none too many. Now, boys.'

'Another flash and roar, and again the voice of Mr. Oakley.

'Fire steady, boys, and take good aim. Don't waste powder.'

'A dead silence ensued.

'They're cowed, father. They're sneaking off to cover,' exclaimed Simeon.

'Not they! they're only contriving some new deviltry. John and Matthew, round with you to the back of the house. Grace—my God! where did that shot come from,' as with a sharp cry, Reuben the eldest, leaped three feet up in the air, and fell forward on his face, stone dead.

'Mrs. Oakley sprang forward and threw herself on his body. The fair-haired eldest boy was her darling. Another shot came crashing through the window, and bedded itself deep in the opposite wall.

'Aim at yonder tree, shouted Mr. Oakley. 'I saw the gleam of a rifle stock among the leaves.'

'A third shot, whizzing so close past us as to make us start back; and then our rifles answered, and a dark body went down, and struck with a heavy 'thud' against the ground.

'He's silenced,' exclaimed Mr. Oakley with a gleam of stern satisfaction shooting across his face. 'But I see none of the rest. Where are they hiding?'

'Father, father!' called Grace, in an agonized tone.

'Mr. Oakley ran hastily into the back room, where she was. A stalwart man in a hunting-frock, and so bronzed as to make it almost doubtful if he were white or red, had swung himself from an adjoining tree on to the balcony, and was trying to force himself through the little window.

'As Mr. Oakley rushed forward, he drew the hunting-knife that he wore in his belt; but seizing the sharp edge in his bare hands, the infuriated father wrested it from his grasp by main strength, and plunged it up to the hilt in his breast.

'A fierce yell, and a harmless volley from those in ambush, received this new defeat, and then came another of those ominous pauses.

'What can they be about?' muttered Simeon, who was again at the look-out.—They are piling up hay and brushwood.—They surely can't dream of firing the house?'

'The door, the door! gasped Grace. 'Right!' exclaimed the father. 'The girl has more wit than us all. We must barricade the hall.'

'Never mind the shutters,' said Mrs. Oakley, who had regained her marble like composure. 'We will bar them,' and she began to draw the bolts.

'Mr. Oakley hesitated, for the task was one of danger; but there was no time, and chairs sofas, and tables were piled up at a short distance from the door; in what was really a formidable barricade, guarded, as it was, by those unerring rifles. The smell of the burning wood, and the smoke that filled the hall, now grew almost intolerable. Mr. Oakley placed us on the staircase, and exhorted his sons to stand close and take good aim. A portion of the door fell in. Mr. Oakley raised his rifle; and Walter Van Cuyler, who was the first to spring in, staggered, and fell back with a groan. The others swarmed in like bees, but a second and a third of those deadly volleys brought them to a stand. No man cared to expose himself to such certain death.

'Give 'em another, boys, we'll beat 'em off yet;' but a mute shake of the head was their only answer. The powder was exhausted. For a moment, a deadly, pallor overspread his face; the next his voice rang out, clear and firm as ever:

'Close up! Draw your knives! We will sell our lives as dearly as possible.'

'Come on; their powder is out,' shouted a man, who with a half dozen others, had succeeded in scrambling over the barricade, and was making his way toward the little group.

'You'd better be careful. Our women have their knitting needles yet,' retorted Mr. Oakley, derisively.

'We'll take care of you and the women both,' returned the ruffian, aiming a blow at Simeon, that brought him to the ground.

'A spasm contorted Mr. Oakley's stern features for a moment; and then, with a strangled sob, he threw himself headlong on his assailants.

'Kill him—cut him down—he's the devil!' shouted a dozen voices; but at this moment arose another and a different cry.

'The rebels—the rebels are on us!' as thundering on—trampling the cowardly wretches down under the horses' hoofs—came Mark Warner, with his light-horse troops. In an instant all was confusion. No one thought of anything but flight, and the enraged Americans mowed the flying rebels down like grain.

'Then burst forth all the emotions so long pent up. Father and sons threw themselves into one another's arms; Grace fainted, and Mrs. Oakley's stoney composure melted into a flood of hysterical tears.

'Ours was a joyful, and yet a sad house that night—for though we had been delivered, as it were, from the very jaws of death, yet the bodies of our dead were with us. Ah, children! children! these times were sad times—trying times! There was a wedding afterward between Mark and Grace, and I danced as merrily as any of them; but poor Mrs. Oakley wore mourning to the end of her days; and the last words on her lips were the names of her murdered sons.' And, greatly affected, my grandmother took off her spectacles and wiped her eyes.

### Baron Renfrew and New York Aldermen.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, has the following rasping criticism of the *genus* Common Councilmen, as exhibited in that latitude:

"As to the Baron Renfrew, under which title the Prince visits us, ah! what a time he will have of it here! He desires to be received here as "a private gentleman," to be sure; but what on earth can our political master-spirits know of "gentlemen?" Our city Fathers are chiefly selected from the lowest walks of life. Few of them can utter respectable English. Some are small-potato butchers; nine of them are drinking saloon keepers or corner grocery dram-shop proprietors; not a few are still worse, and have their homes in brothels, faro-banks, cock-pits, &c. When such specimens of "American greatness" get hold of a man of distinction, they button-hole him in a frenzy. They stick to him like a shoemaker's wax-plaster. They blow their horrible breath in his face at every mement. No spot is sacred from their intrusion. They pursue their victim to the death, and if nothing else will do, carry a bottle of champaign (at city expenses) under each arm, in the belief that with such an introduction they may be endured. I pity the Baron, 'pon honor.'

### The Carnival of Blood in Texas.

A letter writer at Houston, Texas, gives the following:

Since my last, this place has been comparatively quiet, but one or two insignificant shooting and stabbing affairs having taken place; though accounts from the interior have all along borne a sanguinary hue, and a sulphurous odor. Texas appears to be in the midst of one of those strange and unaccountable moral epidemics which take their rise in causes beyond the reach of human understanding, and culminate in scenes of blood and terror. In looking over the State papers for the past six weeks, I have noticed more than fifty cases of shooting and stabbing, to say nothing of depredation by the Indians. As a marked peculiarity of the blood letting mania in Texas, you must have noticed the infrequency of appeals to the code of honor by which disputes are settled in Southern States. Regular duels are events of rare occurrence in Texas. "difficulties" being usually settled in the street.

What shall it profit a man if he prints a paper a whole year and loose his subscription?

'What is it makes ice cake, Mike?'

'Och, Larrp, but its stupid you are. Why, don't ye see, they bake them in a cowld oven, to be sure.'

One day last fall a man cradled three acres of wheat, and that night his wife not to be outdone by him cradled three babies.

ADDRESS OF THE

**National Executive Committee of the**

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

**To the People of the United States.**

*Rooms National Executive Committee, 357 D. Street, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1860.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We beg leave to present to you, for your consideration, a few of the reasons which, in our judgment, make it the imperative duty of the reflecting and patriotic voters of the United States to cast their suffrages at the coming Presidential election for John Bell and Edward Everett, the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. All men, whatever be their political convictions, and in whatever parts of the country they may live, must admit that our political condition at this time is at once unnatural and alarming. In all free countries, governed by representative bodies, there are, and ever must be, political parties. The natural division of these is in conformity with certain original principles in humanity itself. One party represents permanency, and one progression; one the propelling and one the guiding principle. The prosperity and healthy growth of free countries depend upon the adjustment and proportion of the forces represented by these two parties, moving with in the sphere of the Constitution, and alike inspired by patriotic impulse. The parties which under various names, have, until a few years past, divided the country, have represented, or professed to represent, these principles, though it has often happened that the particular issues on which they were opposed were accidental, and not essential.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

But recently a change has come over the spirit of our politics, and the natural antagonism of parties has been disturbed. In fifteen of the thirty-three States which now compose our Confederacy, the institution of African slavery exists; and all admit that, within these States, it is entirely beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the National Government. At the time of the formation of the Constitution it had a legal existence, at least, in nearly all the States. From that time to this it has been a subject powerfully moving the sympathies and passions of a portion of the community, and it cannot be denied that it has considerably enhanced the difficulty of governing and administering the country. But the grave questions which grew out of the existence of slavery were always met with that wisdom and patriotism which were requisite for their adjustment and solution. The Constitution itself was the birth of a spirit of generous concession and magnanimous compromise; and in a like spirit the country was long governed. One crisis of more than common magnitude and peril occurred in 1820, upon the admission of Missouri; and another in 1850, upon the admission of California; but both were happily passed, and in both cases, after some moments of anxious suspense, the coals of strife were quenched, and harmony was restored.

At the adjournment of Congress, in 1850, the country was at peace. There was no portion of the territory of the United States which had not its condition fixed by positive, and as was supposed, irrepealable law. The anti-slavery agitation had been mainly confined to a few over-zealous persons in certain localities. It had excited a disturbing force in the politics of some of the States; it had sent some ardent partisans to the national legislature; but it had no marked influence upon the politics of the nation. No better proof can be adduced in support of this position than the fact, that at the Presidential election in the autumn of 1852, Mr. Hale, the candidate of the Free-soil party, received but 158, 123 votes, to Mr. Pierce's 1,596,395, and General Scott's 1,393,089.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

But this auspicious calm was disturbed, and all the winds of sectional strife were let loose by events occurring between the Presidential election of 1852, and that of 1856. Prominent among these were the untoward abrogation of the Missouri compromise, in 1854, the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that Territory in the Union. So great was the effect produced by these causes, that instead of Mr. Hale's meagre vote of 158,123, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341,514, to Mr. Buchanan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Fillmore's 874,707. Since that time the Republican party has maintained its imposing character, and now presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Great pains have been taken in the northern States by Republican speakers to represent the disturbance of the Missouri compromise as a southern measure, and one of the acts of what they are wont to call the slave power; but such speakers show more party zeal than love of truth. The feeling in regard to that compromise was substantially the same in both sections of the country; each conceived that it had yielded something of constitutional right, but both acquiesced in the result as a measure of healing and peace. Its repeal took the North and South alike by surprise; not a petition to that effect was presented from any southern State, and the hand that set this disastrous ball in motion was the hand of a northern Senator. Thirty-seven Senators voted with him, and thirteen against him, and of these fourteen were from the northern States; had these fourteen voted the other way the compromise would not have been disturbed. The measure was a Democratic measure, and the leaders of the Democratic party are alone responsible for it, and for its consequences. They having sown the wind, are now reaping the whirlwind. The retribution which has fallen upon their once powerful organization can awaken no sympathy, for it is no more than the righteous penalty exacted from those who break the law of right. Their party is now cleft in twain, and the two divided portions turn towards each other a countenance of "irrepressible conflict" and unextinguishable animosity. There are no quarrels, and there is no hatred like the hatred that once was love.

MR. DOUGLAS AND MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Douglas, representing the principle or rather policy (for we deny it the name of principle) of popular sovereignty, is strong at the North.—Mr. Breckinridge, representing the doctrine of national intervention in behalf of slavery, and identified with the present Administration, is strong at the South. Mr. Douglas will probably command a larger popular vote than Mr. Breckinridge, but he certainly cannot carry a single southern State, and unaided by other parties, his success in any northern State is questionable. It is doubtful whether Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the vote of more than one southern State, and he cannot hope to carry a single one in the North.

The election of either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas we should regard as a serious misfortune to the country. Except upon the particular point on which they are at issue, we may presume that the course and policy of their administrations would be substantially the same. The election of either would continue those abuses and corruptions which have done so much to demoralize our people, which have brought our institutions into undeserved distrust abroad, and against which the unperverted conscience of the whole country so energetically protests.

NO CHANCE FOR DOUGLAS OR BRECKINRIDGE.

But we deem it unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences of an event which can never take place. The election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge is simply an impossibility, and the Democratic party North and South may as well look this fact steadily in the face to-day as hereafter, for to this conclusion they must come at last. A political house divided against itself cannot stand. Every man in the country of sound mind, whose wish is not father to his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popular vote.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A SECTIONAL PARTY.

Before the people of the United States the contest is between Mr. Bell and Mr. Lincoln; and, assuming this as a fixed fact, we proceed to state some of the reasons which should induce all well-wishers to their country to vote for the former rather than the latter. These reasons apply with equal force to the North and the South.

The great, the obvious, the insuperable objection to Mr. Lincoln's claims is founded upon the fact that he is a sectional candidate, and that the Republican party is a sectional party. In fifteen out of the thirty-three States which compose our Union, the Republican party has no substantial existence; and, should Mr. Lincoln be chosen, his administration could have no southern support, but only southern opposition. We are well aware how energetically the Republican party disclaims all designs hostile to the constitutional rights of the South; we believe that many of its members are sincere in these disclaimers; the distrust awakened throughout the South by the existence and attitude of the Republican party may be a groundless distrust. That the Republican party is honestly believed throughout the whole South to be a sectional party, and as such is viewed with uncompromising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned such a reputation without deserving it, it is a misfortune, to the consequences of which they must submit. But surely they have not earned it without cause. To say nothing of the atrocious and unwarrantable language which their most popular speakers are in the habit of using—to say nothing of the fact that many of their campaign documents are mere abolition harangues, made up of the foulest and fiercest abuse of the entire South, the unconstitutional statutes which some of the Northern States have passed, against the execution of the Fugitive Slave law—are in direct opposition to the professions of the party, and justify the distrust which the South entertains of them. We do not say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the Union. We are no disunionists, and no disunionist has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union party. Under any possible combination of circumstances, we cannot conceive of a dissolution of the Union as anything but the greatest of calamities. Come what will, we shall stand by the Union as the most precious jewel of our souls. But knowing the proud and sensitive spirit of the southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would expose the Union to a peril to which no true patriot should wish to see it exposed. And, further, we do say that the attempt to govern the country upon the distinctive and peculiar principles of the Republican party would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude slavery from such portion of the national domain as would become slave territory but for such exclusion, would, in our opinion, break up the Union. And the converse of the proposition is equally true; any attempt on the part of the national Government to force slavery, by positive law, into such portion of the national domain as would become free territory but for such intervention, would also break up the Union.

The calm and dispassionate observer can see in the Republican movement only a combination of the Northern States to take the government of the whole country into their hands, and to administer it with reference to an exclusively northern policy. And in like manner, the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge propose to take the government of the whole country into their hands, with a view of administering it with reference to an exclusively southern policy. In either case, the result would be a diversion of the General Government from its legitimate sphere, or rather an assumption of powers on the part of the General Government, not delegated to it, which one-half of the Government Confederacy would regard as a usurpation, and to which if would refuse to submit. The fact that our Union is composed in part of slaveholding States, and in part of non-slaveholding States, imposes grave duties upon both sections—duties of forbearance, concession, and conciliation; respect for each other's convictions; tenderness in handling each other's sensitive points—in short, such rules of self-control and self-government as regulate in social life, and in the relations of business, the intercourse of gentlemen who may chance to differ widely on the gravest questions. To these duties we would fain recall both the North and the South. The Union is a blessing, the continuance of which imposes some sacrifices on both portions of the country. Neither pro-slavery zealots nor anti-slavery zealots can use the powers of the General Government for the advancement of their own peculiar views, however honestly entertained.

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

It is a necessary consequence of the unhappy fact that our political contests have become mere struggles for the possession of power between the North and the South, that our political disunions have become little else than mutual criminations and recriminations. The people no longer listen to arguments, addressed to their reason, in defense of particular measures, or a certain course of policy, but to exciting appeals of their sectional prejudices, which only heat the blood and inflame the passions. The North is taught to hate the South, and the South is taught to hate the North. On both sides, language is used which is studiously selected for its galling and exasperating qualities. There is no recognition of the law of charity, which suffers long and is kind; there is no admission of the tremendous difficulties which environ the whole subject of slavery; northern speakers denounce the South for maintaining the system, and yet they are unable to suggest any scheme for getting rid of it; southern speakers make no distinction between the rankest abolitionism and that abstract opposition to slavery in itself, which is an almost universal sentiment at the North. And out of the immense mass of speeches on the subject of slavery which have been inflicted upon the country, in Congress and out of it, not one hint or suggestion can be gathered of the least practical value towards the solution of the problem of slavery, or even a mitigation of its assumed evils.

The consequences of this miserable agitation have been of the most melancholy kind. The attachment which formerly united the North and South is fast disappearing, and estrangement, alienation, and ill-will are taking its place. The two sections of the country are learning to look upon each other as natural enemies. This state of feeling renders it impossible for the National Legislature to legislate calmly, judiciously, dispassionately, for the common good of the whole country. Congressional debates have degenerated into mutual vituperations and denunciations, and are disgraced by the most offensive personalities. All propositions are judged of not by their essential expediency, but by the quarter from which they come. Of what use is it, then, for the Republican party to spread forth in their platform an elaborate array of measures and principles, so long as a sectional division exists in our politics which makes one-half of the country look with suspicion and distrust upon every movement of the other?

Nor is this all. The tendency of this sectional excitement is to repel wise and good men from the sphere of politics, and thus to lower the tone of government. Men endowed with statesmanlike powers will not take part in an agitation which dwarfs the understanding while it inflames the passions. The consequence is, that while we are rapidly increasing in wealth and all the indications of material civilization, and surely not declining in virtue and intelligence, the series of our public men marks a descending scale, and the standard of Congressional debate is constantly lowering. Intelligent foreigners who come among us are puzzled to account for the singular fact, that so few men of superior ability are taking part in the government of the country. Indeed, the virtue and the intelligence of the country are fast ebbing away from the sphere of politics, and its vices and passions are usurping their places.

THIS AGITATION UNNECESSARY.

The pro-slavery and anti-slavery agitation which has been so long convulsing the country, is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. The more conservative portion of the Republican party have tacitly asquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the right to carry slaves from one State to another; and they have always disclaimed any right, or any intention, to interfere with slavery in the States themselves. The subject of slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it there, are the only points they leave for discussion and difference. If government be a practical art, as surely it is—if the object of the government be, not to enunciate principles, but to provide for each emergency as it arises—all this excitement, and all this conflict are utterly purposeless and idle. We have been familiar with slavery long enough to know by what laws it is regulated and controlled. Experience and observation have shown that slavery is dependent upon conditions of soil and climate, and lies beyond the reach of political combinations. These will not force slavery into regions where it is not profitable; nor will they exclude it from regions where it is profitable. At this moment no one will question the correctness of the statement that there is not a foot of the territory of the United States, the condition of which in reference to slavery is not already fixed by law, and there is no place within the Federal domain, upon which the abstract theories of the extremists of either section, in regard to the exclusion of slavery from the Territories or its introduction into them, can be practically applied. The whole question of slavery in the Territories, as now presented is an abstraction pure and simple, incapable of practical application, and prolific of serious mischief. It has already produced sectional alienation, and now menaces the integrity of the Union.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AGITATION.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South, Democrats and Republicans—we need not stop to enquire in what proportions—have both contributed in times past; but at this moment the Republican party are mainly responsible for its continuance. The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the admission of Kansas as a free State. This was the excuse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization. This element gave them their great strength in 1856. It was for this that many moderate and conservative men in the northern and middle States gave them their votes at that time. But that object is now accomplished. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted as a free State. The Democrats have lost the stake for which they played so desperate a game. What need then is there for the further continuance of sectional agitation, and for keeping it up by a mischievous sectional organization? What immediate end do they propose to accomplish? What tangible object have they in view? They can now take no higher attitude than that of a combination of ambitious aspirants and greedy office-seekers, who, having tasted the sweets of power, and its substantial rewards, in many of the States, are panting for the more splendid prizes of a national victory, and for that purpose are diligently fanning the fires of sectional hate, which every true patriot should wish to have extinguished.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

So far as the claims and qualifications of candidates are concerned, we surely need not shrink from comparison with the Republican Party. For the first time in the history of the country, a great party has nominated for the Presidency a man unknown, even by name, to a majority of the people. Mr. Lincoln, we admit, is a respectable man, a respectable lawyer, and a popular speaker, of probably more than an average ability; but what a meagre catalogue is this of claims for the highest office! Nothing whatever is known of his executive or administrative capacity—nothing of his views as to the great questions of foreign and domestic policy which are likely to arise in the conduct of the Government—nothing as to his knowledge of the great interests and relations of the country. He served but a single term in the House of representatives, and there earned no conspicuous distinction. His nomination was extorted from the Chicago Convention by the force of local pressure, and presents the most glaring example of the pitiful doctrine of availability that the political annals of this country have ever shown. His claims for the office of President of the United States rest upon the fact that, in a popular contest before the people of Illinois, with Mr. Douglas, he sustained himself with energy and fair ability. Nor need we do more than advert to the fact, which is another illustration of the Republican organization, that their candidate for the Presidency is taken from the extreme Northwest, and their candidate for the Vice-Presidency is taken from the extreme Northeast. What means can they have for knowing or ascertaining the qualifications of persons to fill the Federal office in the Southern States?

MR. BELL AND MR. EVERETT.

The candidates presented by the Constitutional Union party have every possible claim upon the confidence and support of the American people. There is little need of setting forth these claims in detail and by particulars, for to suppose any one ignorant of the merits and services of John Bell and Edward Everett, is to suppose him ignorant of the history of the country during the last thirty years. Both have been distinguished and influential members of both branches of Congress. Mr. Bell has been speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of War. Mr. Everett has been Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain, and Secretary of State. Both are men of great political experience, and both have proved their fitness for the highest trusts. Both are animated by the spirit of a generous and comprehensive patriotism. Of all southern statesmen, none is more popular at the North than Mr. Bell; of all northern statesmen, none is more endeared to the people of the South than Mr. Everett. So commanding, indeed, is the merit of both our candidates, that it is fully and freely conceded by all our opponents. Republicans, supporters of Mr. Douglas, and supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, all admit that, while they prefer others, the interests of the country would be entirely safe in the hands of Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. All would acquiesce in the election of our candidates. Indeed the argument most generally and most persistingly pressed against them is, that they cannot be elected. We need not say how grave a charge against the intelligence and integrity of our people is involved in this declaration; and that every man who resolves to vote for them, be the result what it may, does something to lessen the weight of this objection. Let us have the vote of every man in the country who sincerely believes that ours is the best ticket, and we ask no more.

DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Such, fellow-citizens, are a few of the most obvious arguments in behalf of the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. We cannot disguise it from you that we look forward to the future with grave anxiety. This is natural when we consider the excitability of the American people, and the inflammatory character of the political issues which now divide them. Surely, great dangers lie in the path on which we are moving. Our appeal is to the patriotism, the reason, and the conscience of the country to leave these perilous edges of sectional strife, and thus avoid these dangers. We would fain recall the American people to a fresh sense of the affectionate and fraternal wisdom which breathes thro' the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country. There are men now living who when this address first appeared, were of an age to comprehend its spirit, and to be touched by its councils; what a change have they lived to witness in the sentiments entertained towards each other by the alienated sections of our once united country. And how do our altered hearts and averted countenances vindicate the prophetic sagacity of Washington? We readily admit that there have been grave faults on both sides; let us not employ ourselves in the ungracious office of comparing offences and weighing provocations, but let us open wide the arms of reconciliation, and cease to use the language of reproach. The blessings promised to the peace-makers shall rest upon all who address themselves to this beneficent work. We wish to preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children; and a Union animated by the life-blood of a paternal spirit, without which it is a shadow, and not a substance.

Let us revive in the hearts of our countrymen the prophetic declaration of the patriot Clay, in his memorable speech before the Kentucky Legislature, when he was called, in 1850, to breath out his life in the last grand effort to give peace to a distracted country:

"I may be asked as I have been asked when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, Never! *Never!* NEVER! * * * If the agitation in regard to the fugitive slave law should continue and increase and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union, and the other against the Union; * * * and the platform of that Union party will be THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, *I announce myself in this place a member of that party, whatever may be its component elements.*"

The time so eloquently and graphically predicted has arrived. That Union party is now organized. It appeals to the countrymen of Washington and Clay for their support. It entreats them to gather in serried phalanx around the Union and the Constitution, and defend them from the fierce assaults of sectionalism whencesoever they may come; and by the election of our national and patriotic candidates, to preserve for our sons the glorious heritage bequeathed us by our sires, so that it shall remain the boast of American citizens that they have "one country, one Constitution, and one destiny."

By order of the Committee,

ALEX. R. BOTELER, *Ch'n.*

L. A. WHITELEY, *Sec'y.*

**How He Got It.**

A sable descendant of Africa, by the name of Mingo, having been at work at a distance, was met by his master on returning home on a frightful looking old horse, without saddle or bridle, when the following dialogue ensued:

'Well, Mingo, how came you by that horse?'

'Oh, massa, I buy him, and gib ten dollar.'

'But where did you get the money to pay for him?'

'Oh, massa, me trade; me give 'em rite down note ob hand for three months.'

"But, Mingo, when your three months are out, what then?'

'Den, massa—den I take up that note and give him another.

A young woman, named Sinclair, has published a volume of 'poems.' She addresses the following lines to her sweetheart:

"I would I were that nice cigar
That rests between your lips;
For oh! I grudge the honey
Of the nectar which it sips."

We are in doubt as to whether a young woman would smoke well, but we'd like to try one in a loose Havana wrapper.

**The Vaudois.**

One of the most remarkable events that has taken place on the Italian peninsula, since the first movement of the Austrians across the Ticino, is the transfer of the College of the Waldensian, or Vaudois Church, from La Torre, in the Alpine region of Piedmont, to Florence in Tuscany. It may be known to some of our readers that a small community of Protestants has inhabited, from time immemorial, three narrow and irregular valleys of Piedmont, high up in the Eastern slope of the Cottian Alps. For many centuries, these Vaudois, or Waldenses, as they have been improperly styled—now numbering some thirty thousand souls—shut out from the rest of the world by rugged mountain ranges, have kept themselves separate from the Church of Rome, and adhered to what they have always declared to be the primitive faith. Six hundred years ago, when Catholicism was paramount in Europe, and when to be a heretic was to be possessed of a devil, these Vaudois as firmly rejected, as they do at this day, 'whatever is taught if it be not demonstrable by a text in the New Testament.' Long before Peter Waldo, to whom the origin of this sect has often been erroneously ascribed, commenced his labors as a religious reformer, the Vaudois professed the same creed which they still hold. During the long lapse of centuries they have changed neither their time-honored customs nor their ancient doctrines. They have ever been a simple pastoral people; pure in morals, devout in feeling, and hospitable to the extent of their ability. Yielding prompt obedience to the government in all things that did not infringe upon their religious convictions, and ever ready to suffer 'for conscience sake,' they kept the faith which their forefathers kept, in spite of the crusades that were preached against them; the many and cruel acts of persecution to which they were subjected, and the civil disabilities by which they were for ages oppressed. It was in behalf of this people, when harrassed by fire and sword, that Cromwell, through his Latin Secretary, John Milton, wrote to the Duke of Savoy, warning him to desist from his bloody doings, or to beware of the consequences. It was also in behalf of this same people, that Milton wrote his famous sonnet, commencing:

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered Saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold."

Cromwell's stern protest was successful. Whilst he held rule in England, the terror of his name, and, perhaps, the remembrance of his achievements at Dunbar and at Brogheda, repressed all further incursions into the country of the Vaudois. The feeble remnant of the mountaineers, who had taken refuge in the fastness of the higher Alps, returned, on the withdrawal of the soldiery, to their beloved valleys, and resumed their customary religious exercises and their usual pastoral occupations. They rebuilt their ruined churches, reorganized their parish schools, and re-established at La Torre their humble Theological College. Since those evil days many generations have passed. The community has slowly increased in numbers, but has always been poor, and, on several occasions, even down to a recent period, has found it necessary to solicit in other countries contributions in aid of the young men who were studying for the ministry in the College at La Torre. If we except the brief period during which Piedmont, at the beginning of the present century, was annexed to France—when the Vaudois were placed by Napoleon I. on an equal footing with their Roman Catholic countrymen and were assigned funds for the support of their clergy—they cannot be said to have enjoyed absolute relief from the intolerance of bigotry until the accession of Victor Emanual to the throne of Sardinia. and now, after a series of persecutions which make up, in the narration, the larger portion of a history that dates back—as some assert—almost to the introduction of Christianity into Southern Europe, this little Church which for centuries has trained up its youth to the pastorate under the shadow of the Cottian Alps, and within sound of the torrent and waterfall, taking heart of grace from the changes that have transpired in Central Italy, has overleaped its rocky barriers and planted its Theological College at Florence, by the waters of Arno and in the mids of—

"Art's masterworks when Art was in its prime."

Is there nothing significant in this transfer of the germ of that religious creed which for, perhaps, more than a thousand years has preserved its vitality among the passes of the Western Alps, to a more fruitful soil bordering on the States of the Church? Who can tell what results may flow from this bold movement on the part of the despised pastors of the Vaudois? If Victor Emmanuel sanctions the step, and we may fairly presume that it meets with his concurrence, the bonds of Protestantism in Italy are indeed at length unloosed, and whilst the temporal power of the Pope is seriously weakened by the loss of the Romagnas, in the course of time his spiritual authority may be quite as much enfeebled by the doctrines which are taught by the modern descendants of Milton's "slaughtered Saints."

*Baltimore Exchange.*

Some atrocious cynic, says that going to be married is very much like going to be hanged, and observes that there is only the difference of an aspirate between the altar and the halter.

Wealth should be prized in proportion as it is calculated to promote the happiness of the human race.

They who have an honest and engaging look ought to suffer a double punishment if they belie it in their actions.

**An Army of Fibbers.**

Hardly a day passes but we hear of some census taker's attempt to impose upon the uninformed, as they go round taking the census. One of these deputy Marshals, as we have just been informed, came across a poor mountain farmer, who, not being able to own a horse, had to plough his crop with a yoke of small steers, and told the poor man that if he voted for "Ad valorem," he would have to pay two dollars tax each year on his steers!—[Greensborough Patriot.]


# Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRAKE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : AUGUST 24, 1860.

**Our Terms.**

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.

1 copy one year, if paid in advance, $2 00;
If paid within 3 months, 2 25;
If paid within 6 months, 2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 00.


**Nominees of the Union Convention!**

*For President:*

**JOHN BELL,**

OF TENNESSEE.

*For Vice-President:*

**EDWARD EVERETT,**

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**Electors for President & Vice-President.**

**For the State at Large:**

Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

**Districts:**

1 Dist. J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.
2 do Chas. C. Clark, of Craven.
3 do O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
4 do L. C. Edwards, of Granville.
5 do Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
6 do Henry Walser, of Davidson.
7 do Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8 do Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.

**Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaksville, | August 12th |
| Galloway's Chapel, | " 14th |
| Lincolnton, | " 17th |
| Shelby, | " 19th |
| Rutherfordton, | " 21st |
| St. John's, Flat Rock, | " 24th |
| Hendersonville, | " 25th |
| Calvary Church, Henderson Co, | " 26th |
| St. Paul's in the Valley, | " 28th |
| Ashville, | September 2nd |
| Morganton, | " 4th |
| John's River Chapel, | " 7th |
| Dusir, | " 7th |
| Valle Crusis, | " 9th |
| Linville, | " 11th |
| Grove Chapel, | " 14th |
| Wilkesborough, | " 16th |
| Graiun's Chapel, | " 18th |
| Statesville, | " 20th |
| Morganton, | " 23rd |
| Waynesville, | " 26th |
| Webster, | " 27th |
| Franklin, | " 28th |
| Murphy, | " 30th |

**The Cincinnatti Platform, &c.**

We never have been an admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, more particularly since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has emptied Pandoro's box of evils upon the land by opening afresh the agitation of the slavery question in the Territories. We condemned Mr. Douglas then, and we condemn him now for his Squatter Sovereignty proclivities. We likewise condemned the Cincinnati platform when it was adopted by the Southern Democracy four years ago, upon which James Buchanan was elected, as a "miserable cheat" put upon the South. But Southern Democrats went for it *en masse* as the very thing to save the South and harmonize the Union. B. F. Hallett, of Mass., was the chief architect of the Cincinnati platform, and Mr. Douglas has stood by it and upon it ever since. The platform upon which Mr. Buchanan was elected by a unanimity of Southern votes, is the platform upon which Mr. Douglas stands this day, for *he* at least has not changed.

Within a few months a split has been made in the Democratic party upon the subject of this identical platform, South, and the Yancey-Breckinridge party now denounce it for a "miserable swindle, cheat," &c., and rather than abide by it any longer, withdrew from the Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. Now did not these men perceive that the Cincinnati platform was a cheat, four years ago at Cincinnati as well as they could perceive its defects at Charleston? And why did they not then withdraw, and denounce the imposition, like patriotic and true men—and warn the Nation of the monstrous fraud? They did no such thing!—but stood by the "swindle," knowing as they must, that the South had been "sold;" and they denounced the Whigs for presuming to question the soundness of the platform, and of Mr. Douglas, upon the slavery question, in strong terms and vile and unmerited anathemas.

Mr. Breckinridge, too, was elected upon the Cincinnati platform, and of course endorsed it, else he has been a great hypocrite. The fact is the Cincinnati platform was drawn up to deceive the people of the *South*, and the delegates from the South who endorsed it in the Convention that nominated Buchanan and Breckinridge, *knew of its deception then*, and lent themselves willing tools in perpetrating the monstrous outrage upon the South.

We have stated that B. F. Hallett, of Mass., was the author of the Cincinnati platform, and what is Hallett but an Abolitionist? In 1849 Hallett was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and introduced into that body the following very significant Breckinridge resolution:

"Resolved, That we are OPPOSED TO SLAVERY in any form and color, and in favor of freedom and FREE SOIL, wherever man lives throughout God's heritage."

This same Hallett was also at Charleston, we believe, and was certainly at Baltimore, and took part in the Breckinridge Disunion Convention, for we find the following item in the proceedings:

"Mr. Butler, (Mass.) as a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Charleston Convention, now on this floor, resigned his place on the Committee, and nominated B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy. Agreed to."

The foregoing is a brief history of the Cincinnati platform, and of a few of the more prominent personages connected therewith.

### Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

"This distinguished gentleman voted at the Winton precinct, in Hertford county, at the late election, casting the entire Democratic ticket. Mr. Rayner remarked that he had opposed the Democratic party hitherto, because he believed it to be wrong, but now that he found it in the right he should sustain it.

Mr. Rayner heartily supports the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. He can well afford to suffer the sneers and reproaches of his former political associates, while he has the approval of his own conscience and of all good men.—*Murfreesboro' Citizen.*"

Kenneth Rayner was the father of what Democratic politicians call the KNOW NOTHING party in North Carolina—and *Kenneth Rayner's* pen drew up the "THIRD DEGREE" of Know Nothingism! that has so shocked the nerves of pious Locofocos, and afforded the Democracy the only capital they have had to trade upon in the State these many years. Kenneth Rayner was the last of his tribe—the last remaining Know Nothing in the State; and thank God he has joined the Democracy.

### Mr. Dick's Address.

R. P. Dick, Esq., of Greensboro', has issued an address to the Democracy of North Carolina, which occupies more than three columns in the Raleigh *Standard*, calling on the friends of Douglas to attend the mass Convention which will come off at Raleigh August 30th, for the purpose of organizing a Douglas Electoral ticket for the State.—The address is an able criticism on the proceedings of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions contending, that Breckinridge is not the nominee of the party proper, and that the object of the seceders, is to dissolve the Union.

☞ Those persons who said that if ad valorem carried and Mr. Pool was elected slaves would be exempt from working the roads,—wilfully and corruptly *lied*, and the same abortions in human shape, would not hesitate to steal a sheep and change the mark upon their neighbors' cattle.

Such men, we have been told, exist in Iredell county: let the brand of Cain be placed upon their infamous, lying, worthless heads, wherever they may be found, and good men shun them as they would a putrescent carcass. Such miscreants are rogues as well as falsifiers, and the welfare of the public would be subserved in their entire expulsion from any community.

### Washington Items.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, states that the people of Georgia will not submit to the inauguration of Lincoln as President. They will secede first.

There will be no fusion in Pennsylvania. The Douglas men will run a straight-out ticket.

☞ The County Court for Iredell is in session at Statesville this week. The throng of people in town was very large on Tuesday.

In mixing among our Whig Union loving Bell and Everett friends we found them in the best of spirits and eager for the coming of the Presidential election. Iredell will do her whole duty, as she always has done, at the polls in November.

The official vote in the Gubernatorial election has not been received. Next week we will publish our table corrected, and the names of members elect to the Legislature.

At the last Commencement of Emory & Henry College, Va., the degree of A. M. was conferred upon L. J. Cheely of this State, formerly of Brunswick County, Va.

### North Carolina Planter.

The July No. of this excellent farm journal is received. Without having had time to read it, we doubt not the contents are interesting and valuable. Send and get it, to A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, N. C.

### Official Vote of Alexander County, 1860.

*Governor.*—Pool, 594; Ellis, 429. Pool's majority 165.

*Commons.*—Carson, 585; Watts, 414. Carson's majority 171.

*Senate.*—Sharpe, 482; McH., 48; Scattering, 44.

*Sheriff.*—Smith, 597; Walker, 408. Smith's majority 189.

### Kentucky Election.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, the Union candidate in Kentucky, received a majority of 13,000 over the Breckinridge and Douglas tickets combined. Kentucky is certain for Bell and Everett.

☞ James Buchanan supports Breckinridge, who said that he *is opposed to the extension of slavery;* Martin Van Buren supports Douglas, author of the Squatter Sovereignty Kansas-Nebraska bill. Buchanan supported Lincoln, the free soil candidate against Douglas in Illinois two years ago.

Birds of a feather, &c.

### Death of the Hon. Wm. H. Washington.

The Newbern Progress informs us of the death of the Hon. Wm. H. Washington, of Newbern. He died of a congestive chill, very suddenly, last week.

☞ It has been reported to us, that certain Locofocos of a mean stamp, have busied themselves of late to create a breach between the Iredell *Express* and a few members of the party with which we act, to injure us if possible pecuniarily. The former we denounce as *knaves*, having not a particle of political honesty and possessing base principles generally; and to the latter we would say: if you can be influenced by the intermeddling of rascals, whose real object ought to be known to you, we then will have no objection to parting company with you, and may you keep a clear conscience. We have many Democratic patrons, who are correct and upright men and would spurn a mean deed as soon as any men living—our remarks are not applicable to them.

### Affairs in Texas.

In a letter received from a Texas correspondent published on our first page, troublous times appear to exist in this young giant State, the end of which no one can tell. The crops have been measurably ruined by the drouth; provisions are become scarce and dear; incendiaries are at work endeavoring to burn down the Towns and destroy property; Abolitionists are inciting the slaves to insurrection and horrible deeds; and for the hellish acts the incensed people are swinging the rascals to the limbs of trees; citizens are shooting down each other in the streets and road sides; the country is infested with thieves, counterfeiters and other descriptions of villains without number—and a bad condition of affairs exists generally.

What will be the upshot of all this no one can tell.

### Mr. Everett.

At the Bell and Everett Convention of new Jersey, which was held at Trenton, on the 25th ult, Col. Payton, in his address made the following statement:

"On Thursday I spent an hour with our candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Everett. Mr. Everett told me that he had desired to spend the remnant of his days in privacy; that he had been called upon by the delegation from his own State to Baltimore to allow the use of his name for the first office within the gift of the nation. He declined to do so; but when the nomination came to him for Vice President, being connected with John Bell, the statesman of Tennessee, he said that no patriot living could have declined. I have said this to settle the statement that he will decline. Mr. Everett does not intend to decline, and Mr Everett believes, I think, that we are going to elect him and Mr. Bell both."

### More Lawyers.

The Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, has licensed the following gentlemen to practice law in this State, viz:

COUNTY COURT—Virgil S. Lusk, of Madison county; J. Cassus, D. Gugger, Sidney V. Pickens, M. E. Lawrence, and James L. Gaines, of Buncombe; Wm. J. Alexander, of Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, jr., of Guilford; Frederick Nash, of Orange; F. D. Stockton, of Iredell; J. J Evans, of Henderson; Augustus M. Flythe, of Hertford; and Stephen W. Isler, of Wayne.

SUPERIOR COURT—James H. Johnson, of Haywood; L. S. Saunders, of Cherokee: and James T. Scales, of Rockingham.

## Stoves! Stoves!!

N. C. Charlotte,

## Cooking Stoves!!

THE subscriber has received a full and complete supply of **COOKIG STOVES**, which he will sell **unusually LOW for CASH.**

I would call attention also to my stock of LARGE STOVES, suitable for **Heating CHURCHES,** or other Large Rooms, also, to my Dining-Room and Parlor Stoves,

—ALSO—

a full and complete stock of

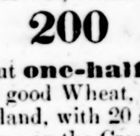
## TIN & HOLLOW-WARE,

Lanterns, **Wooden-ware,** Brooms, Brushes, &c.

**S. T. WRISTON.**

CHARLOTTE, [aug 24] N. C.
38:3m

## Valuable Land
*FOR SALE.*



I OEFER FOR SALE my valuable tract of LAND, located on the waters of Fourth-Creek, five miles north-east of Statesville, containing

## 200 ACRES,

about **one-half in cultivation,** and it is good Wheat, Corn and Tobacco producing land, with 20 acres of as good **Bottom** as any on the Creek, the balance Timbered; with TWO

## Dwelling Houses,

and other Buildings; also, never-failing SPRINGS OF PURE WATER.

I will give any person a good bargain in said Land as I am anxious to sell. Any person wishing a good farm, would do well to give me a call. ALFRED GIBSON.
aug 24 38tf

## STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, five head of young CATTLE—2 and 3 years old; marked with a slipe of the under side of the right ear and the upper side of the left.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received. JOHN H. McKEE.
aug 24 38 4tpd

## PROF. L. MILLER'S
## HAIR INVIGORATOR.

*An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,*

*FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR* to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

*FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,* and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

*FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF,* and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

*FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,* imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases,* causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosened and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue,* giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair,* which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

**ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair,* as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER, being on the outer wrapper: also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

## New and Instantaneous
## LIQUID HAIR-DYE

which, after years of experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

**PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.**

**DEPOT, 56 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.**
August 24, 1860. 38-1y.

### More Troubles.

Senator Brown, of Miss., having read Breckinridge's letter of acceptance, declares there is no practical difference between him and Douglas, and that he will take no part in the contest.

The breach between the two wings of Virginia Democracy, is growing wider. The Breckinridge wing have called a State Conventien at Charlottsville, and the Douglas men have called another at Stanton. Each wing avows itself to be the true and only Democracy. B. B. Douglas, of the Virginia Electors has notified the party that he can't canvass the District he lives in, untill they inform him who is the nominee of the National Democracy.

### HYMENEAL.

MARRIED,

On the 16th August, by W. T. Gaither, Esq., Mr. James A. Gaither to Miss Sarah P. Stimpson, all of Iredell.

### OBITUARY.

DIED,

In Pulaski, Ten., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., of Typhoid Fever, MR. ELAM G. LEWIS, formerly a citizen of Statesville, aged 50 years, 4 mos. and 20 days.

## Markets

### Statesville Market—Aug. 24, 1860.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | 10 @0 12 | Feathers | 0 35 @0 40 |
| Beef | 0 4½ @0 5½ | Flour | 5 00 @5 50 |
| Beeswax | 0 25 @0 30 | Flaxseed | 1 00 |
| Butter | 0 15 @0 18 | Hides, dry | 0 15 |
| Coffee | 0 14 @0 16½ | Green | 0 06 |
| Candles, | | Lard | 0 11 @0 12 |
| Tallow | 0 20 | Linsey cl | 0 30 @0 35 |
| Adaman- | | Molasses | 0 40 @0 65 |
| tine | 0 30 @0 35 | Nails | 0 06 @0 07 |
| Corn | 0 75 @0 80 | Peas | 0 65 @0 75 |
| Chickens | 0 10 @0 12 | Rags | 0 03 |
| Dried Apples, | | Rice | 0 06 |
| peeled | 0 00 | Salt | 2 00 @2 25 |
| Dried Peaches, | | Sugar | 0 10 @0 12 |
| peeled | 0 10 | Loaf | 0 16 @0 18 |
| unpeeled | 0 03½ | Tallow | 0 10 @0 12 |
| Eggs, doz | 0 8 10 | Wheat | 1 10 @1 25 |

### Charlotte Market—Aug. 20, 1860.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | | Rye | 0 90 @0 00 |
| Hams lb | 0 13½ @0 00 | Peas | 0 00 @0 00 |
| Sides | 0 12½ @0 00 | Beans, | |
| Hog | 0 12½ @0 00 | white | 0 00 |
| Beeswax | 0 25 @0 00 | Oats | 0 40 @0 45 |
| Butter | 0 12½ @0 00 | Meal | 1 00 @0 00 |
| Candles, | | Hides, | |
| Adaman- | | Dry | 0 10 @0 12½ |
| tine | 0 25 @0 30 | Green | 0 05 @0 06¼ |
| Sperm | 0 40 | Iron, | |
| Coffee, | | Comm. | 0 04 @0 05 |
| Rio | 0 14 @0 16 | Rolled | 0 05 @0 05½ |
| Laguira | 0 17 @0 20 | Lard | 0 14 @0 00 |
| Java | 0 00 @0 20 | Molasses, | |
| Cotton, | | N. O. | 0 70 @0 75 |
| Fair to | | Su. Ho. | 0 60 @0 00 |
| good | 0 09½ @0 10 | W. I. | 0 00 @0 40 |
| Ordin to | | Nails | 0 05 @0 06 |
| mid. | 0 05 @0 06½ | Salt, sck. | 1 75 @2 00 |
| Flour, | | Spirits, | |
| Ex sup. | | Rye wh | 0 75 @0 00 |
| in bbls | 6 75 @7 00 | N. C. | 0 60 @0 65 |
| In bags | 3 37½ @ | Ap. Br. | 0 00 @0 75 |
| Superfi. | 3 37½ @3 50 | Peach | 1 00 @1 50 |
| Fine | 2 75 @0 00 | Sugars, | |
| Grain, | | N. Orl. | 0 10 @0 12½ |
| Wheat | 1 35 @1 40 | Loaf | 0 15 @0 00 |
| Corn | 0 95 @0 97 | | |

### Salisbury Market—Aug. 21, 1860.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, | | Molasses, | |
| Dried | 0 50 @1 00 | Cuba | 0 34 @0 45 |
| Bacon | 0 10 @0 11½ | N. Orl. | 0 60 @0 65 |
| Beeswax | 0 20 @0 25 | Musco. | 0 45 @0 50 |
| Candles, | | Nails cut | 0 05 @0 06 |
| Adaman- | | Oats | 0 40 @0 45 |
| tine | 0 23 @0 30 | Oils, | |
| Coffee, | | Tanners | 0 50 @0 00 |
| Rio | 0 18 @0 19 | Rags, lb | 0 2½ |
| Java | 0 19 @0 20 | Salt, sck. | 1 85 @1 90 |
| Cotton | 0 09 @0 10 | Sugar, | |
| Corn | 0 75 @0 80 | Brown | 0 07 @0 10 |
| " Meal | 0 75 @0 80 | Crush | 0 12 @0 15 |
| Feathers | 0 30 @0 35 | Clar. | 0 11 @0 12 |
| Flour, | | Tallow | 0 10 @0 12 |
| ℔ bbl. | 5 80 @6 00 | Wheat, | |
| ℔ sack | 2 80 @3 00 | White | 1 25 @1 30 |
| Iron, bar | 0 05 | Red | 1 10 @1 25 |
| Lard | 0 12 @0 12½ | Wool | 0 25 @0 30 |

## W. R. WILSON,

Watch Maker

AND

## JEWELER.

HAVING procured MR. CHARLES HEEBNER, a **practical Watch-Maker**, from Philadelphia, Pa, to attend to a Branch of my BUSINESS in

**STATESVILLE,**

I am now ready to do every description of

**WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRING,**

at short notice.

**Every** Style and Quality of

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**

for Sale at reasonable prices.

W. R. WILSON. [aug. 17] CHAS. HEEBNER.

## FALL IMPORTATION.
## 1860.

## RIBBONS,
## MILLINERY & STRAW
## GOODS.

## ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

**Ribbons, Bonnet Silks**

**AND SATINS,**

**VELVETS, RUSHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STAW BONNETS, FLATS, &C.,**

**No. 237 and Lofts of 239, Baltimore St.,**

Baltimore, Md.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

TERMS, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, par funds.

Aug. 17, 1850. 37:3m.pd.

## CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
## Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

**No. 262 Baltimore St., Opposite Hanover,**

## BALTIMORE,

Are prepared to offer the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of BLANK BOOKS of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Aug. 17, 1860. 37:3m.pd.

### TIME TABLE.

### WESTERN N. CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—WEST.

| Stations. | Whole Dist | Dis of Sta's. | Arrive, a m | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salisbury, | | | | 7.00 |
| Water Station, | 6 | 6 | 7.18 | 7.28 |
| Third Creek, | 13 | 7 | 7.50 | 7.55 |
| Waddell's T. O. | 18 | 5 | 8.10 | 8.15 |
| Statesville, | 25 | 7 | 8.36 | 8.45 |
| Plott's T. O. | 33 | 8 | 9.10 | 9.15 |
| Catawba, | 36 | 5 | 9.30 | 9.35 |
| Newton, | 50 | 12 | 10 10 | 10.15 |
| White Sulphur, | 54 | 4 | 10.30 | 10.35 |
| Hickory Tavern, | 60 | 6 | 10.55 | 11.05 |
| Icard's, | 68 | 8 | 11.30 | |
| Morganton, | | | | |
| MAIL TRAIN—EAST. | | | | |
| Morganton, | | | | |
| Icard's, | | | | 11.45 |
| Hickory Tavern, | 8 | 8 | 12.05 | 12.10 |
| White Sulphur, | 6 | 14 | 12.30 | 12.35 |
| Newton, | 5 | 19 | 12.45 | 12.55 |
| Catawba River, | 11 | 30 | 1.30 | 1.35 |
| Plott's T. O. | 5 | 35 | 1.50 | 1.55 |
| Statesville, | 8 | 43 | 2.20 | 2.30 |
| Waddell's T. O. | 7 | 50 | 2.50 | 2.55 |
| Third Creek, | 6 | 55 | 3.10 | 3.15 |
| Water Station, | 7 | 62 | 3.40 | 3.45 |
| Salisbury, | 6 | 68 | 4.00 | |

### North Carolina Rail-Road.

Mail Train, South, arrives 4.13 p. m., North, 6.45 a. m. Express Train, South, arrives 9.36 p. m., North, 12.30 a. m.

Salisbury, Office W. N. C. R. R. Aug 1, 60.

## New Materials!
## EVERY DESCRIPTION PRINTING!

WE have received, from New York and Philadelphia, ex steamer Parkersburg, a number of founts of

**ORNAMENTAL TYPE;**

Cuts; Borders; Rules; and other materials;

—ALSO—

a general assortment of **Business** and

**Fancy Cards;**

*Flat-cap, Letter and Note Paper,* of various colors; **Colored Paper for Posters** and Hand-Bills; Inks of all colors, &c. The **EXPRESS OFFICE** is well prepared to execute any description of **Plain**

AND

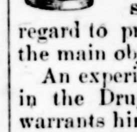
**ORNAMENTAL PRINTING**

*in the best style of the* ART.

**Terms,** [Aug. 10, 1860.] **Moderate.**

## CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

## F. SCARR,
## CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



RESPECTFULLY INVITES attention to his large Stock of

**Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,**

selected with care, and without regard to price:—Purity and Quality being the main object.

An experience of upwards of Twenty years in the Drug Business in large cities, fully warrants him in asking the confidence of the *Profession and the Public.*

PHYSICIANS wishing reliable

**DRUGS and CHEMICALS**

can purchase with advantage.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with

**Oils, Essences, etc.,**

as low as any house in North Carolina.

**Patent Medicines** direct from the Proprietors or Agents.

*Linseed Oil,*
*Sperm Oil,*
*Winter Lard Oil,*
*Tanners Oil,*
*Best Train Oil,*
*Sweet Oil,*
*Castor Oil, &c.,*

LOW FOR CASH.

LANDRETH'S New Crop Turnip Seed.

AMBROTYPE STOCK & CHEMICALS.

The largest Stock of HAIR and TOOTH Brushes in the State.

**Green, Yellow and other Paints.**

WHITE LEAD from 8 to 10 cents.

**PLAIN & COLORED GLASS.**

*KEROSENE & LAMPS.*

FLUID, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE.

*Licorice Paste, Essence of Peach, Oils of Aniseed & Cinnamon.*

August 10, 1860, 36:1y

### Office of the Western N. C. R. R.

STATESVILLE, July 25th, 1860.

THE Next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the **Western North Carolina Rail-Road** will be held in Statesville, on Thursday the 30th August.

R. F. SIMONTON, *Sec. & Treas.*

☞ Salisbury Watchman & Banner copy.
35:4t

## NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed to Examine Teachers of the Common Schools for Iredell county, will meet as follows: In Statesville, the 2nd Saturday and at Olin the 4th Saturday in the months of August, September, October and November. All persons wishing their Certificates renewed, or new Certificates, must attend on some one of those days or they will not be attended to.

35:4 M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

## WANTED.

I WISH to purchase **10,000 lbs Dried Fruit,** *well cured:* 10,000 ℔ *Linen and Cotton Rags, washed;*

10,000 ℔ *BEESWAX.*

Also, CORN, WHEAT and Country Produce generally. The *highest market prices* paid in Barter or Discount.

Aug. 3. 35tf T. H. McRORIE.

## THRESHING MACHINE.

A TWO-HORSE Thresher, (Alamance make) with cast-steel journals and composition boxes, now at the depot and for sale by E. B. DRAKE & SON.

## NATIONAL FLAG.

## Wm. M. Barker

WOULD inform the readers of the EXPRESS, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

**CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES**

of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufactories, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those prefering it, with

**Northern Work,**

at much lower rates than it could be done by ordering, themselves. He is determined his work shall not be surpassed, and earnestly solicits a Call, at the Sign of the National Flag, **Salisbury, N. C.**

July 27, '60:3m.

## For Sale.

MY FARM of **305 ACRES,** one half timbered, 4 miles North of Statesville and 2 miles S. W. of Bethany church on Rockford Road. It is adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. There is on it a

**Dwelling House,**

negro houses, tobacco barns, &c.,—is level, well watered and very healthy. For terms apply on the premises.

July 20:33:tf R. H. HILL.

## SIMONTON HOUSE.
**Statesville, N. C.**

A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

**TABLE**

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,
Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

## F. SCARR,
## Druggist & Apothecary
*CHARLOTTE, N. C.*

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS,**

**WINDOW GLASS, &C.,**

AT WHOLESALE.

See advertisement in another place.
August 10, 1860. 1y

## HIDE, OIL,
AND
## LEATHER STORE.

D. **KIRKPATRICK & SONS,**
**No. 31, S. Third street,**
*Between Market and Chestnut streets,*
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE

**DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,**

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

*At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms*

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

## Negroes Wanted!

THE Subscriber wishes to buy **15** or **20** likely

**YOUNG NEGROES,**

for which he will pay the highest *cash price.* Persons desirous of selling will please address me either at Statesville or Liberty Hill, Iredell county.

31:tf R. M. JOHNSON.

## WM. C. LORD,
## Attorney at Law,
## Salisbury, N. C.

WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.

June 22, '60. 29:tf

## BALTIMORE
## Montgomery Wheat Fans!

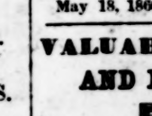
WE have received a few of these

*SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS,*

which will be sold at the FACTORY PRICES, Freight ($5 50) added, if immediate application is made.

May 18, 1860. 24,tf. E. B. DRAKE & SON.

## VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE, FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.-tf.

## GROVER & BAKER'S
## NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE,
**FOR PLANTERS' USE.**

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavors to make a RELIABLE machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the Southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

**MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE;**

a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field. It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

**What Southern People Say:**

"MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Widdicombe, Washington.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden, N. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equaled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lutitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines for twelve months, I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other."—*Mrs. Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brokow & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months, and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management.—Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—*Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Ga.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerseys, lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use, for three times the cost of it."—*Hon. Judge McGuire, Monroe, La.*

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—*Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.*

"After only ten minutes' instruction, I found it so very simple that I ordered one sent to the steamer, and from that day, I have had more real happiness and leisure than you can imagine. My negro girl, Kate, who is only thirteen years old, works the machine perfectly, and has made up clothing enough on it to clothe fifty negroes."—*C. F. Davidson, Bolivar Co., Miss.*

"About three years ago, I purchased one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, with which I am entirely satisfied, and it has never been out of order, or given me any trouble since."—*Mrs. E. Weeks, Port Gibson, Miss.*

"I bought one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines two years since. It has done the entire sewing for my plantation, for white and black, in a superior style, during that time, and never required any repair, and continues to sew as well as when first purchased."—*R. A. Baker, Chicot Co., Ark.*

"I take great pleasure in saying, that I have had one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in constant use in my family for about two years, and it has given entire satisfaction, and in my opinion is the best machine I have ever seen."—*E. F. Beauchamp, West Liberty, Texas.*

"It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others, in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. One of their machines has been in constant use in my family for nearly three years, giving entire satisfaction, never having required the slightest repair in that time."—*A. C. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.*

**Offices of Exhibition and Sale:**

495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P. Stoveall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas. Agencies will be found in most of the cities and towns of the South. july 20:33:1y

## Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,
## FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
**Statesville, N. C.**

Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 33:'60:1y

### STATESVILLE
## MALE ACADEMY.

**C. M. & J. B. Andrews,** *Principals.*

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular. july 20:33tf

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

## Ayer's Ague Cure.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

## GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices His stock of

## DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

## HATS & CAPS,
and
## BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

## SOLE LEATHER
and
## SADDLES

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

## DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

## FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

**AT FRANKFORD'S,**
**Salisbury, N. C.**

June 8, 1860. 27:tf

## NEW FIRM.

THE Firm of FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER, having been dissolved, we the undersigned have associated ourselves together under the Firm of

**FOARD & HOOKER,**

for the purpose of continuing the former business at the same place. We are thankful to our friends and customers for past favors and hope by a *CORRECT, ENERGETIC and PROMPT* system of doing business to merit and receive an increased patronage. We shall be able to furnish

**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

*Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Negro Clothing, Farming Tools,*

**Guano, Plaster, Lime,**

*North Carolina Flour, Corn, Hay, Fish, Cypress Shingles, &c., &c.,*

at as low prices as any other house in Eastern North Carolina.

Having our own Vessels, Wharf, Drays, etc., we will pay particular attention to the **Forwarding and Commission Business.**

We will also make liberal cash advances on Consignments. JNO. F. FOARD,
O. HOOKER.

Newbern, N. C., may 29, 1860 28:3m

## 5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

**WANTED,**

**AT THE ROWAN MILLS,**

5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices will be** paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

## MARBLE YARD
IN
**Statesville, N. C.**

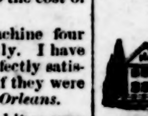
ANY PERSON wishing

**Tomb-Stones,**
**MONUMENTS,**
or anything in the
**MARBLE LINE,**

will please Call on me. I bought for cash—and will *sell low for Cash, or Country Produce* at market price.

JOHN L. LYONS.
Statesville, June 15,'60 28:3m

## M'LEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.



THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommodation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders and Travelers; with good Stables and careful Ostlers for horses, and the best provender to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Charges moderate.

MARTHA McLEAN.
July 6,'60:tf 31

## MORGAN
AND
## BLACK HAWK
## STOCK.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

**"BLACK-HAWK,"**

will stand the present season, at ROWAN-MILLS, **Thursdays**—STATESVILLE, **Fridays,** in each week: will be let at $10 a visit; $15 the season; $20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.

**BLACK-HAWK** was raised in Canada, sired by a **Morgan Horse,** dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen-hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O.G. FOARD.

May 4 22:tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

**CHARLOTTE**
**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
**Of Charlotte,**

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

### The Reign of Hoop Skirts Over.

A New York correspondent writes: The indications are unmistakable that the reign of hoop skirts is soon to cease, so far as the leaders of ton are concerned. However sensible a "new fashion" may be however extensive its adoption, however becoming its style, however desirable its perpetuity, there is point beyond which it may not go. The moment its price reaches the lowest depth which brings the new style within the compass of every one's purse, that moment its knell is sounded, and its doom sealed. Fifth Avenue exclusiveness, and Cow Bay gregariousness, may never adjust their differences and harmonize their discords by the partnership of Fashion and poverty. The posessors of wealth will never cling to that which they cannot appropriate and controll. And when the veriest Biddy can so cheaply distend her proportions as to crowd out of doors her own mistress, it is safe to infer that the fabric of Fashion which tempts indiscriminate fellowship is speedily destined to topple over.—The skirt mania has finally reached this point.—No change, in form no variation in curve, or length, breadth, can now avert the catastrophe. Our business avenues are skirted and lined with specimens of suspended suspenders of every sort, and at rediculously reduced prices. Twenty-five cents will buy a ten hooped article, and ten shillings will secure the ownership of one of thirty hoops. As compared with former rates, these prices seem to promise a good time coming, when hoopskirts shall be given away with no very exciting demand at that. The stock on hand is immense. Not a shop of the least pretence is without its assortment. The manufacturers have glutted the market, and are far in advance of the public demand The lowest level has at last been reached, and now we may look for the speedy limitation of the hoop mania. The expansive is no longer synonymous with the expensive, and fashion will not fraternize with Folly in sustaining any style which it costs next to nothing to support."

### A Mistake.

The Charlotte Democrat, commenting upon the late canvass and its results, says:—

"The demagogical appeals of the opposition to the "poor white man" have had the effect of reducing the democratic majority; but we are gratified to say they have not been entirely successful."

We think that the Democrat mistakes in its application of the word "demagogical." We do not think it a demagogical appeal to the "poor white man" to advocate a system of taxation by which the "poor white man" and the "rich white man" alike shall pay to the support of the government, which protects both alike equally according to the value of their property protected. There is not a particle of demagogueism in it. We think there was a great deal of demagogueism in the tin cup, feather beds, egg and chicken business; and we incline to the opinion that after a little the Democrat will concur with us.—[Fay. Observer.]

### The Boy Preacher of Louisiana.

Mark Boatner Chapman is now in his fourteenth year. He was born in Clinton, Louisiana, where his parents still reside. About two years ago he was received in the church; very soon after this he commenced instructing his fathers servants on the after noon of every Sabbath. His custom was to read a chapter and comment upon it, having first closely studied the chapter, consulting Benson, Clark and Wesley on every page.

He at length began, says a writer to the Memphis Advocate, to speak in the lovefeasts and class meetings; then to pray in the public congregation. His appearance is that of the merest boy, and he seems wholly unconcious of any superior gifts or attainment.—He now preaches regularly every sabbath at his father's place near town. His parents have refused to allow him to enter the pulpit and supply the place of the regular minister on the sabbath, although he is often solicited to do so. He does nothing without the permission of his parents. He attends school and joins in all the amusements of the boys of his own age; he is a mere child every where save when preaching. On last Sabbath I sat under his ministry, and have seldom been more edified and deligeted with a sermon.—His style is chaste, his words fitly and happily chosen. The nicest critic would not detect a gramatical error; his manner is earnest, and his pathetic appeals reach all hearts. Occasionally his feelings everwhelm him, and he gives way to floods of tears.

The most gifted lawyers, doctors and divines have heard him with astonishment and delight. I confess that it is most wonderful, & to me incomprehensible. When I heard him he preached from the text, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" He preached from notes, sometimes seeming to forget that his notes were before him. His subject was arranged with perfect system, and most logically treated. When through the sermon, he closed the book and gave a brief and touching exortation, under which I could, with others, but weep. His public addresses published have attracted much attention, and should he live, he must, in his onward course, leave a broad wake of morals.—Such is the character of the "Boy Preacher," whose wonderful precocity is without a parallel.—[New Orleans Gazette.]

### A Beautiful Idea.

Away among the Alleghanies, there is a spring so small that a single ox, in a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobstrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches out a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred vilages and cities, and many a cultivated farm, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steam boats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel, with one foot on sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hands to heaven, and swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity.—[Southern Illinoisan.]


# Grand Opening
OF
## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
At the NEW CASH STORE of
## WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, & CALICOES

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of **Mantillas, Shawls** and **Mantels; Fine Bonnets**, and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

**SHOES AND GAITERS.**

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING**

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. **HATS, CAPS**, and the Best **BOOTS & SHOES** always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of

*Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Sadlery and Jewelry;*

and many other articles to numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

**"Quick Sales and small Profits."**

Come ope, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of
WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.,
March 9, 1860. tf — next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

**50,000 Copies already Sold.**

### EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

**It Tells You** How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

**It Tells You** How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

**It Tells You** The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

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**It Tells You** What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

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**It Tells You** How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

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JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 22, 1860. 29:6m.

**What Everybody Wants.**

### THE FAMILY DOCTOR:
CONTAINING
SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS.
BY
**PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.**

**It Tells You** How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

**It Tells You** Of the various diseases of Children and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

**It Tells You** The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

**It Tells You** The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

**It Tells You** The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

**It Tells You** The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

**It Tells You** The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

**It Tells You** The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

**It Tells You** The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

**It Tells You** Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1 00.

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For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

John E. Potter, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
June 22 '60-6m

### LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE Court House in Statesville on Tuesday of the Superior Court in October, if not sold privately before that time, a valuable tract of LAND containing 210 acres, 140 of which are well timbered, the whole lying in Iredell county on the Sherrill Ford Road, eleven miles from Statesville. There is a good Dwelling House on the land and all necessary out-houses For further information apply to Richard Fulom on the place, or to the subscriber at Oaklawn P. O., Cabarrus county. Terms made to suit purchasers.
July 10, 1860. 9t.32. J. S. KIRKSEY.

### SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR**, and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses**, and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine**. It will cure **SICK HEADACHE**, (as thousands can testify,) in **twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

**All who use it are giving** their testimony in its favor.

**MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.**

**Price One Dollar per Bottle.**

—ALSO.—

### SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

**Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.**

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are **good and safe** in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body**, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism**, a great **Purifier** of the **Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose, 1 to 3.**

**PRICE 30 CENTS.**

**The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills** are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

**S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,**
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
**335 Broadway, New York.**

S. J. RICKERT
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

### TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

**GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,**

*Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,*

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

### PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
**Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,**
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT
**HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,**
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

### T. H. McRorie,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S

**SUPER-PHOSPATE OF LIME.**

This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.

**Orders Solicited.**
29'60tf

### HOUSE and LOT for SALE.

THE Subscriber has a valuable HOUSE and LOT in the town of Statesville, that he is anxious to sell, and will sell it low.

Jos. B. Douglass or Otho Gillespie will take pleasure in showing the property and closing the sale with any person that wishes to purchase. THOS. C. GRAHAM.
Rowan Mills, aug 10 36:tf

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE or ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins: cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**
LOWELL, MASS.
*Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5*

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**
FOR THE CURE OF

*Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

**Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.**

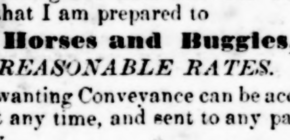
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

**S. J. Rickert**, Statesville. King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haivland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

### LIVERY STABLE.



Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

**Hire Horses and Buggies,**
*AT REASONABLE RATES.*

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.
Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his very valuable TRACT OF LAND for sale, lying on the waters of the South Yadkin River, 1½ miles from Olin, adjoining the lands of John Cochran, N. D. Tomlin, Esq., and others; containing THREE HUNDRED AND 82 AND A HALF ACRES, about TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES of which is Superior Wood Land. The balance has grown up with pine timber that is valuable for building &c., and the land profitable to cultivate. The whole tract lays as level as any tract north of the South Yadkin, and perhaps the best body of wood-land in Iredell County. There is the wall of a house on it, and a great many rails. The Tract is well watered with good springs and branches that afford some good bottom land. Also, the tract on which I live is for sale, it contains about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of good land, and all necessary buildings for a tract of that size. Come and see the subscriber 7 miles north of Statesville near the Jonesville Road, and one mile from Bethany Church and Ebenezer Academy.

I am determined to sell, if I can.
JOSEPH ALLISON.
June 18, 1860. 22:3m.

### Look to Your Interest!

**Encourage Us--and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK.**

**ROOFING & GUTTERING** in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest.

**Wholesale and Retail.**
LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

**TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,**

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.
January, 27, 1860

THE
**Iredell Express**
**JOB OFFICE**
Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.
**BLANKS**
Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

### NEW MARBLE YARD.
**H. C. MALCOLM,**
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
*Salisbury, N. C.,*

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops*, and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

*IMPORTED* **ITALIAN** OR **AMERICAN MARBLE.**

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

### C. M. & G. LINES,
*Manufacturers and Dealers in*
**HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,**
SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP
**BROGANS,**
AND
**OXFORD TIES,**
AT WHOLESALE,
**Thomasville,............N. C.**

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

**A Moderate Price.**
march 16'60 15-1y

### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

**EARLY COPIES.**

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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| For any one of the four Reviews, | $3 00 |
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**CLUBBING.**

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

**Postage.**

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

### THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
*Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

*Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!*

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. *This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

### Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT**, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
January 13 '60 6:tf

### LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

### S T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

*Plain and Japanned*
**TIN WARE!**

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

**COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,**
*ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,*
**WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.**
Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS
**PRESERVING JARS,**
for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables.
I also keep a full supply of
**Superior Cooking Stoves,**
and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.
Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

### J. SHELLY,
MANUFACTURER OF
**LADIES' FINE SHOES.**
**BOOTS & GAITERS,**
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr16'60:15:1y

### WANTED.
**500 lbs.** *Seneka Root, Dry.*
**500** *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.
sept 30. 43-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

*By Order of the Directors,*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 45

### MANSION HOTEL,
**Salisbury, N. C.**

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in
**HIS ROOMS.**

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858.

### 1860.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
**Great Southern Weekly!**

THE
**BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH**
IS WRITING FOR IT.

**The Southern Field and Fireside**, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.,—acknowledged to be *"the best Family Paper in the South,"*—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

*Choice Reading Matter,*

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

JUST RECEIVED!
**50 Sacks Salt,**
**Fresh Clover Seed** and
**Orchard Grass Seed**
at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
Feb 17 60 11:tf

### Charlotte and Lincolnton MARBLE YARDS.
**WM. & R. TIDDY,**
DEALERS IN
*Foreign and American Marble,*
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble
of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

**MONUMENTS,**

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square. Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.
august 26 '59 38:tf

KEROSENE LAMP OIL. A Superior article for sale by
mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**


**CALENDAR FOR 1860.**

| Sunday. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Friday. | Satur. | Sunday. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Friday. | Satur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January.** | | | | | | | **July.** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| **February.** | | | | | | | **August.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 14 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| **March.** | | | | | | | **Septem.** | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | 30 | | | | | | |
| **April.** | | | | | | | **October** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 57 |
| 29 | 30 | | | | | | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| **May.** | | | | | | | **Novem.** | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| **June.** | | | | | | | **Decem.** | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | 30 | 31 | | | | | |


## Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

**DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.**

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrell's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.
T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
Jan 27 60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,
*ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,*
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

## Business Cards.

**W. H. WYATT,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
**Drugs, Medicines,**
**Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,**
**SALISBURY, N. C.**
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S
**Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,**
SALISBURY, N. C.
sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
**MOBILE, ALA.**
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

**OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!**

THE Subscriber manufactures and has **LINSEED OIL** of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.
MOSES RAYMER,
25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

**HENDERSON & ENNISS,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**DRUGS MEDICINES, And Chemicals,**
**Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,**
*Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,*
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
**SALISBURY, N. C.**
7-1y

**CARRIAGE MAKING.**
J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

*To Do All Kinds of Work*

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

### Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather**, some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins**, which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859. 1y

### WANTED.

**10,000** BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

**10,000 Bushels of Corn.**

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov 1, '59. 14-tf